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BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Parima from Georgetown, British Guiana—Pernicious malarial fever on steamship Ecclesia from Brazil—Status of yellow fever—Mosquito destruction.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, May 1:

Week ended May 1. Bills of health issued to 9 vessels having 32 passengers and 355 members of crews. Four vessels were fumigated.

One case of smallpox was taken off the steamship *Parima* from Georgetown, British Guiana, and placed in quarantine. The patient was a steward. All who could not show a good vaccination scar, with a recent history, were vaccinated by the port physician, with the exception of the captain, who refused to submit to vaccination. Notation to that effect was made upon bill of health and fumigation certificate. The living quarters of the ship were fumigated, and the bedding of the patient was burned, and his quarters were washed out with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

The steamship *Ecclesia* arrived here from Puerto Villa, on the Madeira River, Brazil, with 12 of the crew sick with malarial fever, pernicious form. Between Puerto Villa and Para, on the return voyage, 1 man died; and upon being removed to quarantine another died. The vessel was fumigated throughout, and hatches were recommended to be kept closed until just before arriving at Pensacola. The ship was in Madeira River water ballast, which was replaced with sea water upon leaving here; drinking water from condenser on board. The ship was compelled to lay to, so the captain reports, nearly a day, between here and Para, because all the crew were too sick to navigate the vessel. Twelve men were taken on here to replace those landed.

Four new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week. All of these cases occurred in the country, and all were among negroes. The warfare on the *Stegomyia calopus* is continued. The sanitary condition of this port is good.

BELGIUM.

Plague on steamship Rubens at Antwerp bacteriologically confirmed.

The following is received from the Belgian legation, through the Department of State:

May 3. An English vessel, the *Rubens*, which left San Nicolas, Argentine Republic, in cargo of grain, March 6, was held at Doel by the sanitary service April 11 as suspect.

There were 3 members of the crew, one of whom had been attacked by, and two were still suffering from, a disease which clinical examination has shown to be a mild form of bubonic plague (ambulatory plague).

The patients and the entire crew, numbering 300 persons, were immediately taken, the former to the lazaretto and the others to the sanitary station of Liefkenshoeck. The latter have remained five

days under observation. After this detention they will be subjected to five days' further surveillance by the local administration. The patients will remain at the lazaretto until cured.

The crew have been inoculated with antiplague serum. The ship has been disinfected and deratized. Discharge of cargo will be done at the port of Antwerp by lighters.

One of the patients is recovering. The condition of the second is satisfactory.

May 12.—Bacteriological examination has confirmed the clinical diagnosis in the cases of plague taken from the steamship *Rubens*. One of the patients is cured. He will resume his service on board the *Rubens* at the time of its departure. The condition of the last case is very satisfactory. No other case has occurred. Measures of surveillance and observation have been rigorously observed. The unloading of the steamship is almost completed and the vessel will return to active sea service.

CHINA.

Report from Amoy—Inspection of vessel—Examination of emigrants—Vaccination—Leprosy, plague, and smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, April 3:

Week ended April 3.

The British steamship *Taisang*, with 69 in the crew and 34 cabin and 212 steerage passengers for Manila, was granted a bill of health. All passengers were vaccinated and inspected prior to sailing. Two steerage passengers were rejected for trachoma and one was rejected for favus.

The following quarantinable diseases are present in Amoy: Plague, leprosy, and smallpox.

Plague is reported epidemic in Chang Chew, the first prefectural city 30 miles west of Amoy.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague rats—Rat-proofing of houses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, April 14:

Week ended April 10. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships with an aggregate personnel of 482. There were inspected 1 vessel, 45 members of crews, and 4 cabin and 16 steerage passengers. Fifty-four pieces of baggage were also inspected and 2 pieces disinfected. There were examined and passed for San Francisco, per steamship *Tenyo Maru*, 4 emigrants, and 1 intending emigrant was recommended to wait. Manifests were viséed for 1,370 pieces of freight, amounting to 188.13 tons.

There were examined last week 510 rats found dead in various parts of the settlement, 6 of which (4 from the eastern and 2 from the northern districts) were plague-infected. Rat traps in operation numbered 2,478, and there were caught and destroyed without examination 462 rats. Four hundred and seven native houses were temporarily rat-proofed.